CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents research design, data and data sources, technique of data collection, research instrument, trustworthiness of the data and method of data analysis.

A. Research Design

The research design is an important part of the research. A research design is a plan for collecting and analyzing data in order to answer questions. Creswell (2012:3) states research designs are the specific procedures involved in the research process: data collection, data analysis, and report writing. Ary (2006:470) said the research design is the researcher's plan of how to process to gain an understanding of some group or some phenomenon in the natural setting. The present research used descriptive research design. Narbuko and Ahmadi said that (2010; 44) descriptive research is the research which tries to solve the existing problem based on data including displaying data, analyzing and making an interpretation. Descriptive research is scientific research that describes event, phenomena, and fact systematically dealing with certain area or population.

This research was conducted using a qualitative approach. The qualitative approach does not involve counting and dealing with numbers but it is based more on information expressed in words as description, accounts, opinions, and feelings (William, 2006). As stated by Karasar (2009), descriptive research is used to describe a current situation that exists in the past or exists now in the way it is. In this research, the researcher wants to reveal the types and the functions of slang used by *Sherlock Holmes: Abominable Bride*.

B. Data and Data sources

Data are information collected by the writer to answer a research problem.

Cresswell (2008:3) states, research is a process of steps used to collect and analyze information to increase our understanding of a topic or issue. Moleong (2011:157) stated that kinds of data divided into words and behavior, written documents, photos, and data statistics. Talking about the data, Ary (2006:454) suggested that the data collected in qualitative, researcher attempts to arrive at a rich description of the people, objects, events, places, conversations, and so on. Arikunto (2006:118) suggested that data are all of the facts and members that can be used by the researcher as information, whereas information is the result of the data process that is needed to be used. The data of the research belonged to qualitative data.

In this research verbal data of slang words along with their verbal and visual contexts in the movie were collected from the utterances containing slang words spoken by the characters in *Sherlock*

Holmes: Abominable Bride movie.

In doing this research, it needs data source for getting the information. The sources of the data in this research are *Sherlock Holmes: Abominable Bride* movie and transcript of the dialogues. The movie was downloaded from <u>https://pahe.ph/sherlock-the-abominable-bride-2016-bluray-480p-720p/</u>. The transcript was downloaded from <u>https://arianedevere.livejournal.com/81144.html</u>.

C. The technique of Data Collection

Technique of data collection in this research is documentary. It is a technique to collect data from transcripts, books, magazines, newspapers, and script. The researcher gets the data by reading the transcript of the utterance, select the proper data. Then, the data of this research are collected by following steps in qualitative. First, the researcher searched the video from https://pahe.ph/sherlock-theabominable-bride- 2016-bluray-480p-720p/ and then downloaded it. Second, the researcher searched the transcription of the video. Third, the researcher read the transcript to get understanding of the data. Fourth, the researcher identified the text in transcript to select the data based on the theory. Fifth, the researcher analyzed the selected data.

Sixth, the researcher classified the relevant data based on the types and functions of Slang.

D. Research Instruments

According to Moleong (2001: 56), the researcher acts as the main instrument in qualitative research. As the main instrument, the researcher is the planner, data analyzer, data interpreter, and data reporter. In conducting this research, the researcher himself became major instrument. In addition, as the secondary instrument, the researcher used table or data sheet to note the data related to the objectives of the study. This data sheet helped the researcher in the process of identification and analysis of the data. The format of data sheet is presented in the below.

Table 1. Sample Data Sheet of Types and Functions of Slang in

Sherlock

Utterances	Types of Slang			Functions of Slang						Explanation			
	F	F	I	A	С	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	
	С					A	Η	Ι	F	E	S	A	
												N	
Watson:		V											The first time Watson
Rooms?													met Sherlock in
Who said													Hospital. Stamford
anything													didn't say anything
about													about roommate, but
	Watson: Rooms? Who said anything	FCWatson:Rooms?Who saidanything	F F C C Watson: √ Rooms? I Who said I anything I	FFICICWatson:I√Rooms?IIWho saidIIanythingII	F F I A C I I I Watson: √ I I Rooms? I I I Who said I I I anything I I I	FFIACCCIIIWatson: $$ IIIRooms?IIIIWho saidIIIIanythingIIII	FIACTCIACTCIIAAWatson: $$ IIIRooms?I $$ IIIWho saidIIIIIanythingIIIII	FFIACTTCIIIIIIIWatson:IIIIIIINooms?IIIIIIIWho saidIIIIIIIanythingIIIIIII	FFIACTTCIACTTTCIIIAHIWatson: \checkmark IIIIIWorkson: \checkmark IIIIIWho saidIII <th< td=""><td>FFIACTTTCIIACTTTCIIIFWatson:$$IIIIWorksaidIIIIIWho saidII<td>FFIACTTTTCIIACTIFEWatson:$$IIIIIINooms?IIIIIIIWho said<tdi< td="">III<</tdi<></td><td>F F I A C T T T T T T C I A C T A H I F E S Watson: I <t< td=""><td>F F I A C T</td></t<></td></td></th<>	FFIACTTTCIIACTTTCIIIFWatson: $$ IIIIWorksaidIIIIIWho saidII <td>FFIACTTTTCIIACTIFEWatson:$$IIIIIINooms?IIIIIIIWho said<tdi< td="">III<</tdi<></td> <td>F F I A C T T T T T T C I A C T A H I F E S Watson: I <t< td=""><td>F F I A C T</td></t<></td>	FFIACTTTTCIIACTIFEWatson: $$ IIIIIINooms?IIIIIIIWho said <tdi< td="">III<</tdi<>	F F I A C T T T T T T C I A C T A H I F E S Watson: I <t< td=""><td>F F I A C T</td></t<>	F F I A C T

Holmes: Abominable Bride Movie

rooms?			Sherlock can deduce
Sherlock: I			by just looking at
did, I			Watson. Sherlock
mentioned			utters the slang word
to Stamford			<i>fellow lodger</i> to greet
this			Watson as his new
morning I			roommates. That
			word
was in need			belongs to intimate
of a <i>fellow</i>			relax conversation
lodger.			

Note:

No: Number	FC: Fre	esh and	Creative		
F: Flippant	I: Imita	tive			
A: Acronym	C: Clip	ping			
TA: To address	TH: To	humili	ate		
TI: To initiate relax	TF:	То	form		
intimate atmosphere TE: To express impression TS:					

To show intimacy

TAN: To reveal anger

E. The Trustworthiness of The Data

To gain the credibility and dependability of qualitative data, it can be done through triangulation. According to Patton (1999) triangulation refers to the use of multiple methods or data sources in qualitative research to develop a comprehensive understanding of phenomena. In this research the researcher using expert validation, expert verification, and expert evaluation. The expert in this research is the researcher's thesis advisor as an English Lecturer. He is an expert in comprehending the theories carried by the researcher. Expert validation concerns the expert in checking the data collected by the researcher is right for the research. Expert verification means that experts determine the data quality such as well, good, or high quality to use as data for the research. Then, expert evaluation means experts evaluate the data and make a conclusion that data is acceptable for research purposes.

F. Method of Data Analysis

According to Turkey's quote in Wikipedia, data analysis is a procedure for analyzing data, a technique for interpreting the result of such procedures, a way of planning the gathering of data to make it easier, more precise, or more accurate.

The researcher used some steps in analyzing the data based on the research question.

Here are the steps as follow:

1. After collecting data from the video, the researcher reread to get a deep understanding of the text in the

transcript.

- 2. The researcher identified and selected the data based on the objective of the research
- 3. The researcher classified the data by tagging the data based on the types and functions of slang.
- The researcher reread the analysis of the data to make sure the analysis is correct.

5. The researcher concluded this research based on the result. After finishing the steps above, finally the raw data was ready to be analyzed. The relation between data collection and data analysis was inseparable. It means that when the researcher collected the data, she actually had started conducting data analysis. Miles and Huberman (2014: 246) defines three activities in qualitative data analysis, they are data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing or verification. The researcher conducted the data analysis as following.

1. Data Reduction

For the first, the researcher made the transcript of *Sherlock Holmes: Abominable Bride* movie, after that he categorized the utterances into the types and functions of slang.

The data categorized as the indicators below.

Table 2. Types of Slang

No	Тур	Example	Meanin	
	e		g	
1	Fresh and Creative	damn	Expression of anger	
2	Flippant	future bleak	Bad future	
3	Imitative	gonna	Contraction for going to	
4	Acronym	m2m	Abbreviation of man to	
			man	
5	Clipping	'til	Until	

Table 3. Functions of Slang

No	Function	Example
1	To address	Don't feel <i>singled out</i> , Mrs Hudson.
		I'm hardly in the dog one.
2	To humiliate	No – this is you <i>needing a fix</i> .
3	To initiate relax conversation	I did. I mentioned to Stamford this morning I was in need of a <i>fellow</i> <i>lodger</i> .
4	To form intimate atmosphere	Well, <i>wire me</i> if there's any change
5	To express impression	You <i>amaze</i> me, Watson
6	To reveal anger	Get down, Watson, for <i>heaven's sake</i> !

7	To show intimacy	I don't mind you going, my <i>darling</i> . I
		mind you leaving me behind!

2. Data Display

The researcher displayed the types and functions of slang in the table sheet. The form of data sheet is presented in the table 1

3. Verification

The last step was interpreted the data to draw the conclusion of the use of slang in *Sherlock Holmes: Abominable Bride* movie. The researcher confirmed the findings that were employed in the analysis. The researcher also explained the findings in order to answer the objectives of the research.